पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने के तहत निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र था:—

वर्ष	क्षेत्र (000 हैक्टेयर)
1991–92	1932.0
1992–93	1857.2
1993–94	1796.0 (अग्रिम आकलन)

भूखमरी से हुई मौतें

552. **श्री कनक सिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला :**
चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले छह महीनों के दौरान कुछ राज्यों से भुखमरी के कारण हुई मौतों के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Irrigated area in the country

553. SHRI KANAKSINH MOHANSINH MANGROLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of total irrigated area in the country till the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise ;

(b) the percentage of area envisaged to be covered during the Eigth Five Year Plan period ;

(c) whether much of the irrigation potential created over the years in the country is not being fully/utilised; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken to utilise the irrigation potential to the full ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVINDNETAM) : (a) The percentage of total irrigated area with respect to total cropped area in the country during 1989-90 (terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan) State-wise is annexed as statement. (*See* below).

(b) It has been envisaged to create additional irrigation potential of 15.8 million hectare during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

(c) Much of the irrigation potential created over the years in the country it being utilised.

(d) Creation of potential and its utilisation is a continuous process. A lag of a few years between the creation of irrigation and its full utilisation is unavoidable as it takes time for the farmers to construct the field channels and to prepare the land for irrigated farming. Also the switch over from the rainfed agricult to irrigated agriculture involves a major change in agricultural practices and techniques which farmers take time to master. The Government has been implementing various crop production oriented programmes as also providing extension support to train the farmer for adoption of modern farming techniques.

Statement

Percentage of total irrigated area—1989-90

Andhra Pradesh	41.1
Arunachal Pradesh	13.1
Assam	15.2
Bihar	39.6
Goa	9.0
Gujarat	27.3
Haryana	75.3
Himachal Pradesh	18.1
Jammu & Kashmir	40.9
Karnataka	21.3
Kerala	13.2
Madhya Pradesh	16.7
Maharashtra	11.0
Manipur	40.8
Meghalaya	19.6
Mizoram	11.0
Nagaland	29.5
Orissa	25.3
Punjab	93.6
Rajasthan	24.9
Sikkim	10.9
Tamil Nadu	44.6
Tripura	9.8
Uttar Pradesh	56.7
West Bengal	22.9
All India	33.8

Private investment in Agriculture

554. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH :
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the latest World Bank report growth of private investment in agriculture in India has been declining consistently over the years ;

(b) what is the per annum percentage of private investment in agriculture in India in 1970s, 1980s and 1990s till date ;

(c) what are the reasons for this declining trend ; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to arrest this declining trend and boost the private investment in Agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b) According to the latest World Bank Report, the growth of private investment in agriculture in India has been declining over the years. According to the Report, the private investment in agriculture has declined from 2.8 per cent per annum during 1970s to 1.9 per cent per annum during 1980s. However, during 1990s, the private investment in agriculture has increased from Rs. 3440 crore in 1990-91 to Rs. 3535 crore in 1992-93 at 1980-81 prices.

(c) The decline in private investment in agriculture has been mainly due to decline in public investment in agriculture which acts as a catalyst for increasing private investment in agriculture. Further, resources have been divereted to current expenditure (including subsidies) *vis-a-vis* investment.

(d) The Government is already seized with the task of reducing subsidies and rationalising farm input support policies so as to release resources for investment in agriculture specially in irrigation. This enhancement in public sector investment is expected to have a salutary effect on private investment in agriculture. Moreover, incentives to export oriented agricultural enterprises will help in boo sting private investment in agriculture.